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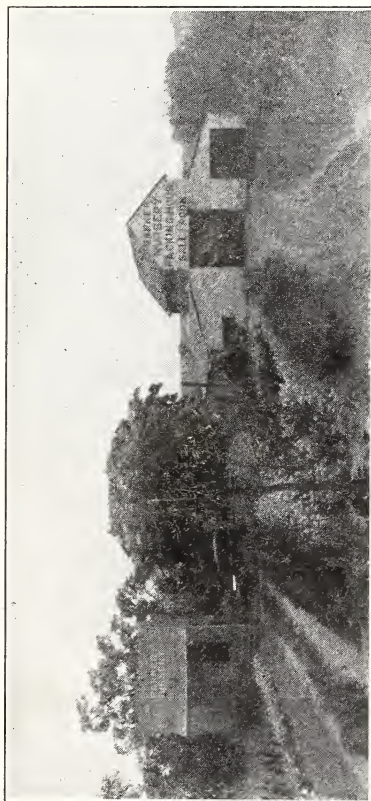
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PARKER NURSERY

TECUMSEH, OKLAHOMA

Catalogue No. 38

Copyright 1929 by Jim Parker, Tecumseh, Okla.



COME AND SEE US

We have a complete assortment of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, grapes, blackberries, dewberries, roses, shrubs, shade trees and pecans. Everything needed to make your home more beautiful and fruitful.

You can see what you are buying and your order can be packed just as you want it, in a few minutes. Don't forget that the warm days of January and early in February are good times for planting and that the earlier the work is done the surer you are to get a perfect stand and good growth.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

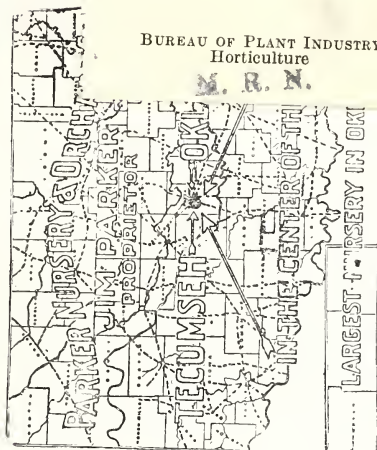
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
Horticulture

M. R. N.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

J32437



MAY 19 1929

U. S. Department of Agriculture

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POSTMASTER—If not delivered in 10 days, check reason for non-delivery and return before expiration of 10 days, REGARDLESS OF REASON OF NON-DELIVERY.

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FOREWORD



There are nurserymen who are responsible, and there are others who are not responsible, largely because they have not that peculiar combination of grit, grace, and common sense that makes them high class growers of nursery stock. Three-fourths of the 107 firms in this state that have been inspected as nurserymen have just a few trees or are digging a few berry plants from their fruiting patches to back up their earnings as farmers or as wage earners. Sometimes their nursery stock is as good as any one can grow; sometimes it is not. Out of state nurseries cannot give as good service as people who grow their stocks here, for the reason that their stock is grown in a different climate and soil and they cannot deliver in as good condition on account of distant shipments. The planter who buys just where he can buy the cheapest without regard to whether he is buying from a reputable nurseryman, is taking a risk not only on the honesty but on the ability

of the man from whom he buys. "Safety first" is not a bad maxim when you are buying trees and plants to improve your home. I feel that I am not saying too much when I claim we can give you better service than any other nurseryman doing business in this state. Consider these reasons:

1st. I have spent thirty-eight years in nursery work, twenty-eight years of the time in Oklahoma.

2nd. Association with the people and constant contact with conditions in Oklahoma have given me an opportunity to know the needs of fruit in Oklahoma as few men know them.

3rd. Nursery stock grown in this State is admittedly better adapted to our climate than that grown in other states.

4th. Our prices are reasonable. We handle only varieties tried, tested and known to be valuable for Oklahoma.

5th. We are now and have been for twenty years the largest growers of nursery stock in this state and have specialized in varieties adapted to Oklahoma. Our yearly crop amounts to more than a million trees and plants. We have an assortment of more than two hundred varieties from which you may select fruits for your family, and flowers, trees and shrubs with which to beautify your home.

Our office and large frost proof packing house is located on our farm adjoining Tecumseh on the west. Tecumseh is the county seat of Pottawatomie county, forty miles southeast of Oklahoma City, five miles south of Shawnee; easily reached by good automobile roads or by Rock Island, or Sante Fe trains, hourly bus from Shawnee. A phone message will bring our auto to meet you at any time at either depot.

During the packing season there may be seen fifty to one hundred thousand trees and plants in our packing house and sales yard. This enables us to show customers what they are buying and pack stock ready for delivery within a few minutes after they have selected what they wish to plant.

Come and see us or let us have your order by mail for early shipment. We will treat you so fairly and liberally that you will know we appreciate your business and friendship.

Give us a chance to help you to make the world more beautiful and fruitful.

JIM PARKER.

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BUSINESS TERMS AND CONDITIONS

We are glad to say to our many friends and customers that we now have the largest and most complete assortment of nursery stock we have had for a number of years and can offer stock at very attractive prices.

SHIPPING SEASON.—Our shipping season begins October 15th and lasts until April 15th. By fall delivery is meant fall planting season which begins last part of October and continues during favorable weather through December. Bulk of fall delivery is made in November. By Spring Delivery is meant as early in February as it is safe from freezing and bulk of shipment for Spring should be over by March 20th though trees may be handled till about middle of April.

Many of our customers are from the North and not accustomed to think of fall planting and of the warm days in January and February as good times to plant. The worst difficulty in handling mail order business is the fact that many people wait until too late for best results before ordering. Order early and stock will be reserved for you and reach you in good time for planting.

PREPAY CHARGES.—We prepay charges to all points in Oklahoma on order of \$5.00 or more. If you wish charges prepaid on orders for less than \$5.00 add ten per cent to amount of order. We prepay charges on \$25.00 orders to any part of the United States.

VARIETIES.—All varieties are the same price, and customer may select an assortment to suit his needs. When in doubt, leave the selection of varieties to us merely stating ripening season wanted. We will cheerfully give our personal attention to such orders and our customers can depend on not only getting the best varieties, but those adapted to their locality.

WE GUARANTEE all stock to be well grown, well rooted, true to name, properly packed, and that it will reach customer in good condition for planting. We mean that every customer shall be pleased with his purchase. We will cheerfully replace the stock, or refund the money if stock is not satisfactory on arrival. We cannot, however, guarantee that our customers will take good care of it, or that the weather will be right, consequently do not guarantee that everything will grow, but will replace at half price any stock that does not live through the first season.

TERMS.—Cash with order, or before shipment. C. O. D. shipments will be made when one-fourth of amount accompanies the order. On these shipments we expect the customer to pay the added expense of collecting, which is usually 10c by post, or 25c if by express. We assume all risk of transportation, and guarantee delivery in good condition; therefore, customer takes no risk in making advance payment.

SPECIAL TERMS—If you want to put out a large orchard, vineyard, or berry patch, we can most likely take care of your business on terms to meet your needs. Write us fully your plans.

ORDER SHEET
PARKER NURSERY
Tecumseh, Oklahoma

No. _____
How to ship _____
Packed by _____

Date _____

Your Name _____
(Very Plain)

Post Office _____ P. O. Box _____

R. F. D. No. _____ State _____

Street No. _____ Forward by _____

Express Office _____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED: Cash \$_____Money Order \$_____

Postage Stamps \$-----

Draft or check \$_____

NOTICE—Refer to page 4 for business terms and conditions and also for instructions about how to order.

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DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

NUMBER OF TREES AND PLANTS TO THE ACRE

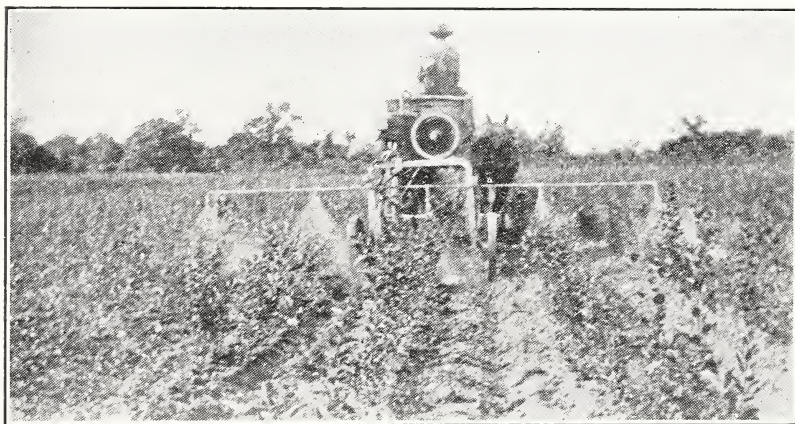
30	by	30	feet-----	50	apple trees to the acre
30	by	21	feet-----	75	apple, peach or pear
24	by	24	feet-----	75	pear or peach
21	by	21	feet-----	100	peach, pear or plum
30	by	15	feet-----	100	peach, pear or plum
21	by	15	feet-----	150	peach or plum
12	by	8	feet-----	450	grapes
10	by	8	feet-----	540	grapes
8	by	8	feet-----	680	grapes
8	by	4	feet-----	1,350	blackberries for dry sections
7	by	3½	feet-----	1,800	blackberries, dewberries
3½	by	3	feet-----	4,100	strawberries
3½	by	3	feet-----	6,200	strawberries

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant, which, divided into the whole number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of trees or plants to the acre.

THE FRUIT TREE AGENT

A great many of the nursery people who issue catalogues attach great importance to the claim that the catalogue is their only salesman. We expect our catalogue to reach 20,000 people in Oklahoma and give them an opportunity of securing good nursery stock at reasonable prices.

We employ fifty to one hundred salesmen, and regard this catalogue as valuable for the purpose of giving instructions to our salesmen and customers so that they may know how to select the best sorts of fruit. The honest salesman gives good service to the public. We need more salesmen. Some of our men make good wages the year round; others work only a few days seeing their neighbors. We want honest salesmen in every community. An honest man or woman, face to face with his neighbors, can give our customers good service. Write for our terms.



This sprayer truck, which is our invention, enables us to spray our stock properly, insuring a good growth and trees free from fungus or insect pests. It takes an expensive equipment and high class knowledge of plant life to grow the best nursery stock.



This eight mule Tree Digger working under a perfect double-tree system was invented and patented by the owner of this nursery and is the best tree digger manufactured. Our trees are dug with roots that insure successful transplanting.

HORTICULTURAL BOOKS FOR SALE

By Jim Parker, Tecumseh, Oklahoma

(President Oklahoma Horticultural Society, 1926 to 1929).

Forty years of personal touch with farmers and city folks who are improving their homes has enabled the writer to understand their needs and to express the thought in language that all understand.

If you are interested in any of these books send stamps or check. We will mail book to you. Read it, and if not pleased with your purchase, return book and we will return your money.

The following is a list of books published, or that we hope to publish soon:

Shirt Sleeve Papers, No. 1 BEST VARIETIES OF FRUIT FOR OKLAHOMA
May be had upon request from the State Board of Agriculture.

Shirt Sleeve Papers, No. 2 HOW TO GROW THE PEAR.....Price 25 cents

Shirt Sleeve Papers, No. 3 HOW TO GROW APPLES.....Price 50 cents

Shirt Sleeve Papers, No. 4 HOW TO GROW PEACHES.....Price 50 cents

Shirt Sleeve Papers, No. 6 HOW TO GROW GRAPES.....Price 25 cents

PARKER'S EVERYDAY NEEDS IN SPELLING.....Price 50 cents
Handy book, contains all words found in reading 1,000 home letters.

HOW TO GROW FRUIT IN OKLAHOMA AND THE SOUTHWEST. Price \$3.00
This will be a large, fully illustrated well-bound book. Off the press February 1st.

Manuscripts and engravings are ready to publish the following, but financial circumstances make it necessary to wait to see with what favor first publications are received. We hope to complete this list by March 1st, 1929.

Shirt Sleeve Papers, No. 5 HOW TO GROW CHERRIES,
PLUMS AND APRICOTS.....Price 50 cents

Shirt Sleeve Papers, No. 7 HOW TO GROW BLACKBERRIES
AND DEWBERRIESPrice 25 cents

Shirt Sleeve Papers, No. 8 HOW TO GROW STRAWBERRIES,
GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS AND
HUCKLEBERRIESPrice 25 cents

Shirt Sleeve Papers, No. 9 THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE
PLOWPrice 25 cents

Shirt Sleeve Papers, No. 10 FRUIT GROWING OPPORTUNITIES
IN OKLAHOMAPrice 25 cents

BRIGHTEST THOUGHTS OF YOUTH.....Price \$2.00

This book contains fifty poems, two speeches, the efforts of those days when the writer had dreams of doing something else besides following in his father's footsteps as a nurseryman and fruit grower.

APPLES

Our list of apples is short because we mean to sell only varieties of merit. If you buy our nursery stock, you buy something that is tried in Oklahoma and known to have value. We do not handle novelties nor impose on the public by selling untried sorts at exorbitant prices. Our appeal is to common sense, not to curiosity.

VARIETIES OF APPLES

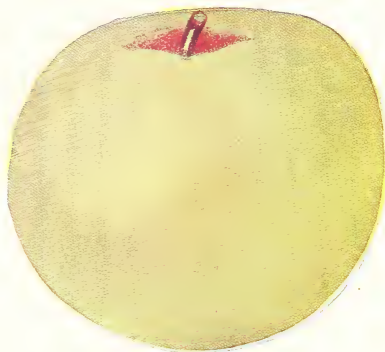
In selecting varieties of apples it may be well to remember that the high clay lands of eastern Oklahoma are adapted to the growing of Ben Davis, Gano and Jonathan, and these varieties will grow on land too poor to produce Winesaps profitably. The deep sandy lands in western Oklahoma are particularly well adapted to the growing of Winesap, Blacktwig, Jonathan and the family of high quality red apples. On account of abundant sunshine and high wind at blooming time, these varieties set heavy crops all over western Oklahoma.

PRICES OF APPLE TREES. All Varieties Same Price

25 at hundred rate, 300 at thousand rate. Rate applies to total number ordered. Customer may select assortment to suit his needs.

	Each	Hundred	Thousand
1 year old 2 to 3 feet high.....	\$.30	\$25.00	\$200.00
1 year old 3 to 5 feet high.....	.50	40.00	300.00
2 years old 4 to 6 feet well branched.....	.75	60.00	500.00

Come to the nursery or write for special prices on large lots



EARLY HARVEST



RED JUNE

EARLY HARVEST—Best known June apple. Succeeds well everywhere. June 20th to July 10th. This is one of the most profitable commercial apples because it reaches the market almost without competition from other sections.

RED JUNE—Fruit of medium or small size; solid red; flesh white, tinged with red. Much liked in early summer for sauce. Tree bears well.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT



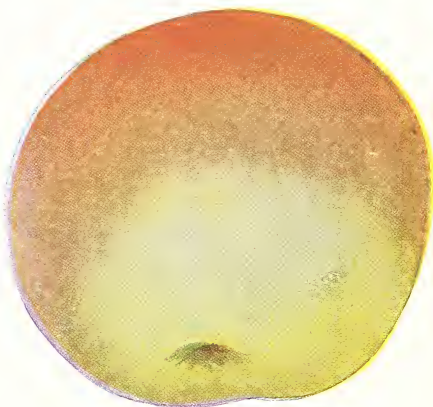
SAN JACINTO

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Medium size; whitish-yellow in color. It is one of the best apples for home use, because it comes so early and is so fine to eat and cook, and as a market apple it brings top prices.

SAN JACINTO—Bright red; very showy. Begins ripening about two weeks later than June apples, and good fruit may be gathered from same tree over a period of thirty to sixty days. This long period of ripening makes it highly desirable for home planting, but undesirable as a commercial sort.



GRIMES GOLDEN



MAIDEN BLUSH

GRIMES GOLDEN—There is a wonderful pleasing flavor in this apple, and it is much liked for eating. It makes the finest pies, sauces and salads. The fruit is of a yellowish-green color, becoming bright yellow when fully matured. One of the best varieties for the commercial grower. August and September.

MAIDEN BLUSH—Clear skin with delicate red blush. Best all purpose summer apple. Long season of ripening makes it especially valuable where there is room for only a few trees. July 15th to August 15th.

MARKET APPLES

Our best market is south of us and our best opportunity for profit lies in producing an apple that is good to eat during September, October and November. Such an apple will find ready sale either north or south, and if market conditions are such that it appears unwise to sell at that time the fruit can be put in cold storage and we can take our chances in competition with fruit from Arkansas, Missouri and the Rocky Mountain country.

Cold storage is a wonderful help to those who need it, but for best money we do not need it very much. Good eating apples sell for more money in September, October and November than during the winter and spring months. The South has the most money at that time and the North has fewest apples on the market. When Oklahoma comes to the front as a great apple producing state, it will do so by producing Jonathan, Winesap, Delicious, Stayman, Black-twig and other high class eating apples grown in the West, by packing and grading up to the highest standards of the West, and shipping direct from the orchard to market.

Our failures are not so much a question of difficulties as the fact that we have a country capable of producing constant crops and this food supply makes it possible for insects and fungus diseases to multiply until they destroy the crop. Proper cultivation and spraying will produce as good crops of fruit in Oklahoma as can be produced anywhere.

WINTER APPLES FOR HOME USE AND MARKET

The following varieties are described in the order of preference as market apples for Oklahoma and the Southwest. They are all good apples for any part of the United States.



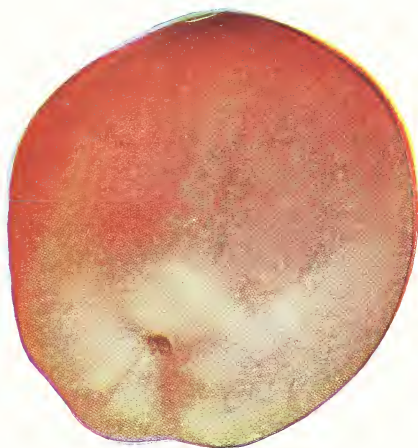
JONATHAN



WINESAP

JONATHAN—The most extensively planted variety and recognized as one of the best, not only on account of its fine flavor, but equally on account of hardness of the trees, adaptability to any soil, and extra bearing qualities. Brings highest price in market. Oklahoma Jonathan can be ripened and reach the market ahead of the main crop and will bring top prices.

WINESAP—One of the best varieties for both home and market. Tree a good grower and heavy bearer. Particularly adapted to the deep, fertile, sandy soils, and dry, hot air of western Oklahoma. The Winesap is exceptionally hardy, resisting both drought and disease.



DELICIOUS

DELICIOUS—Of peculiar and distinctive shape; brilliant red, shading off to golden yellow at the blossom end; flesh fine grained, juicy, crisp and melting; sweet flavor, with a slight acid taste. Tree vigorous, thrifty and a good, dependable cropper. Always finds a ready sale at top prices, and brings highest price of any apple now grown.



MAMMOTH BLACKTWIG

MAMMOTH BLACKTWIG—Very large, flat shape, dark red, good quality and valuable for market. On account of high winds at blooming time bears heavier crops in western than in eastern Oklahoma.



STAYMAN WINESAP

STAYMAN WINESAP—Fruit is large and tree hardier grower than Winesap. Fruit not quite so well colored. Fine flavor and good for home or market.



GANO

GANO—A supposed Ben Davis seedling. Tree almost identical with that of the Ben Davis; fruit similar in shape, deeper red in color, and of superior quality. Tree a good grower. Does well on all soils.

BLACK BEN DAVIS—Resembles Ben Davis and Gano.

MISSOURI PIPPIN—The earliest bearer; a very profitable variety.

ROME BEAUTY—Large, with red stripes; tender and juicy. Good bearer.

CRAB APPLES AND NECTARINES

Prices of Crab Apples and Nectarines

	Each	Hundred	Thousand
2 to 3 feet high	\$.35	\$30.00	\$250.00
3 to 4 feet high .....	.50	40.00	350.00
4 to 6 feet, branched .....	.75	60.00	500.00



TRANSCENDENT CRAB



BOSTON NECTARINES

TRANSCENDENT CRAB—The one score against them is that the trees are more subject to fire blight than other apples. If you especially like them, plant them and take a little special care to watch and cut out fire blight.

BOSTON NECTARINES—Tree and fruit both very closely resemble peach, except there is no fuzz on the fruit. Fruit as large as medium size peach; red freestone. Flavor, similar to an apricot. Every home should have a few nectarine trees.



In the spring of 1911 this group of men planted 2,000,000 apple grafts and 50 bushels of apple seeds. The Shawnee-Tecumseh Traction Company put on an extra interurban car leaving Tecumseh at 6:45 in order to take these men to their work. On June 1, 1911, our field count of nursery stock showed 2,000,000 apple grafts on which we had a good stand; 300,000 coming two year old apple; 5,500,000 apple seedlings; making a total of 7,800,000 apple trees and seedlings of the different grades. These figures showed our nursery to be the largest apple tree nursery in the world. **BIG NURSERIES ARE ALWAYS AT SMALL TOWNS.**

As in 1911 we were leading in the production of apple trees, since the shift of demand from commercial orchards to home improvement, we are now leaders in growing a complete assortment to produce fruit for the home and the ornamentals needed to make the home beautiful.

PEACHES

From the time Elberta Peaches began to be shipped under refrigeration about forty years ago up to 1912, the planting of commercial orchards increased from year to year and prices for the fruit advanced. In 1911 we sold a car from our orchard near Tecumseh, Oklahoma that netted the shipper \$1,640.00. This was said to be the highest price paid in New York for a car of peaches up to that date.

State and government statistics show that the possible yield of peaches with a full crop would be only about half what it was sixteen years ago. Many things have happened to keep people from planting orchards and from caring for the orchards already planted. There is a great shortage of peaches and the man who plants a commercial orchard is sure of good prices.

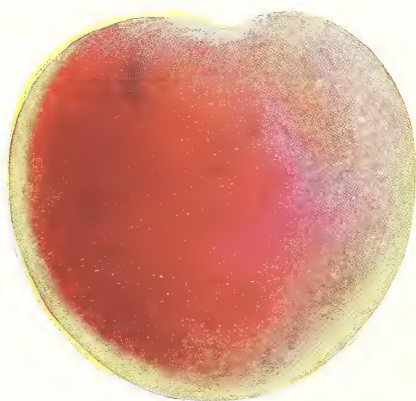
PRICES OF PEACH TREES. All Varieties Same Price

25 at Hundred Rate. 300 at Thousand Rate. Rate applies to total number ordered. Customer may select assortment to suit his needs.

	Each	Hundred	Thousand
2 to 3 feet .....	.30	25.00	200.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.50	40.00	300.00
4 to 6 feet .....	.75	60.00	500.00



MAYFLOWER



EARLY WHEELER

MAYFLOWER—The earliest of all peaches. Medium size, red skin all over, white flesh cling. Considering its extreme earliness the quality is very good. Ripens June 1st to 10th.

EARLY WHEELER—A large showy white cling, with red cheek, very firm. It is as good a shipper as any of the later ripening varieties, and its uniform large size and showy skin makes it a most attractive market variety. For home use or local market, should be allowed to remain on tree until fully ripe. When properly ripened there are few better peaches either to eat from the hand or to can for home use. Ripens June 10th to 20th.



MAMIE ROSS



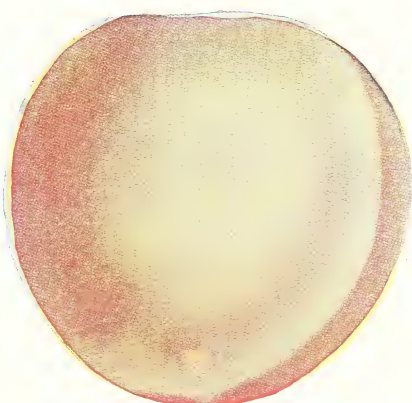
CARMAN

MAMIE ROSS—A very successful and sure bearing variety, very prolific. Large, white with cream blush on one side. White flesh, semi-cling, or freestone when fully ripe under dry weather conditions. July 1 to 10.

CARMAN—Among the white fleshed, freestone peaches, few are more delicious than this kind. The skin is brilliantly splashed with red on a creamy white background. Good for home or local market. July 5 to 15.



EARLY CRAWFORD



CHAMPION

EARLY CRAWFORD—Tree vigorous and productive. Freestone; flesh yellow; quality good; moderately firm. Both market and home. Ripens from one to two weeks before Elberta. July 20 to 30.

CHAMPION—A large white-flesh freestone of exceptionally good quality. A fine variety for home market but not a good shipper for distant market. Ripens a few days before Elberta. July 20 to 30.



ELBERTA

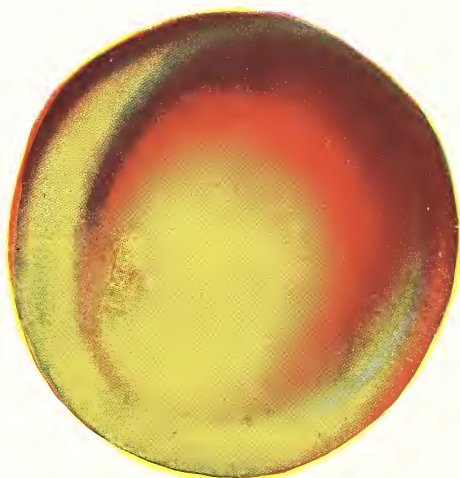
berta as were produced in 1912. Advancing prices show that the world is hungry for peaches. In no place can Elberta be grown more profitably than Oklahoma.

ELBERTA—Large yellow freestone. A leader both for home use and market. May justly be called the Universal Peach. There is no place in the United States where peaches are grown but what the Elberta is one of the most extensively planted both for home and market. Carload shipments of Elberta commence moving from the south early in July; from southern Oklahoma and Arkansas, last of July; from northern Oklahoma and the Ozarks of Arkansas and Missouri, first to middle of August and gradually later as we go north and west until final crop is marketed in September. More peaches of this variety are marketed than all of the other varieties put together. There is now in Oklahoma a possible crop of not more than one-fourth as many El-



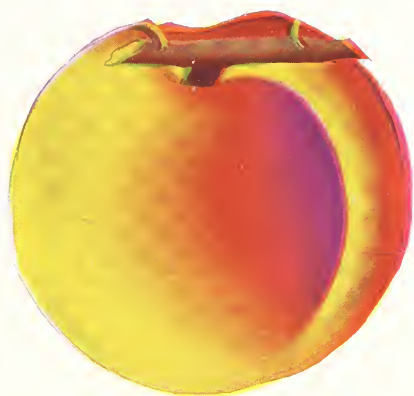
CHINESE CLING

CHINESE CLING—Very large white clingstone with red blush. Fine peach for home use but too soft for distant markets.



J. H. HALE

J. H. HALE—Large yellow freestone ripening with Elberta. Resembles Elberta and by many claimed to be a better peach, though not yet grown extensively enough to prove its superior merit.



LATE CRAWFORD



HEATH CLING

LATE CRAWFORD—a favorite commercial peach in many localities, as it is a good shipper. Elberta, however, has crowded Late Crawford out in many places, although the latter variety is superior for canning and preserving. It ripens fully a week later than the Elberta.

HEATH CLING—Fruit very large; flesh white; quality good. Firm and good keeper. The best clingstone peach either for home or market. Ripens one to two weeks later than Elberta.



SALWAY



STINSON

SALWAY—A large, roundish, yellow peach with a bright crimson cheek. Flesh a deep yellow, red at the pit, very sweet, juicy and good. Freestone. Ripens in central Oklahoma 20th of September to October 1st. Needed in every assortment for home use and on account of scarcity of peaches at ripening time, would be profitable to grow in quantity for market.

STINSON—October, a large white clingstone. Popular in the south. Fruit tender and delicious. Very valuable for home use.

PEARS

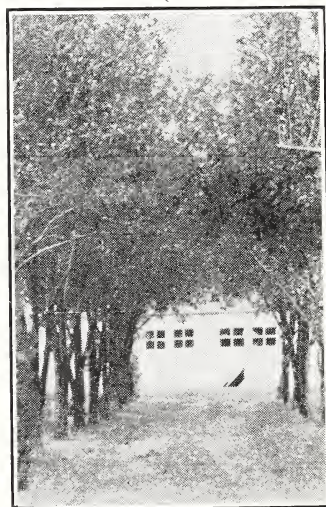
One of the best places to grow pears is in the yard. They will bear good crops of fruit on a lawn or even along the sidewalks. Pears should not be planted in the apple orchard because the cultivation and fertility necessary to grow apples, will cause the pears to make a too rapid growth which will start blight and perhaps not only kill the pear trees, but blight will spread to the apple orchard.

PRICES PEAR TREES

All Varieties Same Price

25 at hundred rate, 300 at thousand rate.

	Each	Hun.	Thou.
1 yr. old, 2 to 3 ft. high	\$.60	\$50	\$400
1 yr. old, 3 to 5 ft. high	.80	70	600
2 yr. 5 to 6 ft., branched	1.00	80	700



Driveway to Garage



KIEFFER

KIEFFER—The best pear for Oklahoma and the Southwest. Fruit very large, yellow with slight blush. Season fall and early winter. This is the pear that in uncultivated conditions, in yards, fence rows, and along driveways, is almost as hardy as the forest tree, and is seldom injured by blight. Nearly all of the pears in the Southwest are of this variety.



GARBER



BARTLETT

GARBER—Perhaps not quite so hardy as Kieffer but a little better flavored. Round with smooth skin. Ripens in September, and is a fairly good pear to eat at picking time.

BARTLETT—Large, clear bright yellow, blush on sunny side. Tender and good flavor. Injured very badly from blight in most sections. Do not advise planting in Oklahoma, though we may find that good Bartlett pears can be grown on some of the deep sands in the dryer parts of the state.

There are 70,450 sections of land in Oklahoma. Planted 25 feet apart on each side of the section line, there would be room for 832 trees to the section or room for 58,614,400 trees along section lines of the state. Where no large amount of grading is needed or land is very poor, planting should be made ten feet inside the field leaving 80 feet between rows along section lines.

The census of 1919 shows 281,261 pear trees growing in the state of Oklahoma. Divide this into total trees that could be planted along section lines and you get 208. It is a singular coincidence that the figures should come out that way but they show just one tree where there would be 208 or a row a mile long if we were using our section lines to grow pears.

Special drives are now being made by cities and communities to increase tree planting along the public roads. We wish to help the good work along and at the same time establish demonstration plantings. We would like to see enough fruit in Oklahoma so that it would not be considered a crime for a passing child to eat a pear. We want to help make Oklahoma more beautiful and fruitful. For this reason we will make special prices on pears for roadway planting.

PLUMS

Prices of Plum Trees. All Varieties Same Price

25 at Hundred Rate. 300 at Thousand Rate. Rate applies to total number ordered. Customer may select assortment to suit his need.

	Each	Hundred	Thousand
1 to 2 feet high.....	\$.25	\$20.00	\$150.00
2 to 3 feet high.....	.35	30.00	250.00
3 to 4 feet high.....	.50	40.00	350.00
4 to 5 feet high.....	.75	60.00	500.00

Four Hansen Hybrid Plums



SAPA



HANSKA



OPATA

SAPA—Small, dark red Plums, extremely early. The flesh of this Plum is redder meated than any Indian peach I ever saw, and in my judgment, the best Plum for all purposes. One year-old trees direct from the nurseries all show bloom buds, and would have matured fruit had they not been dug from the nursery. Ripens July 1st.

HANSKA—Medium size, bright red Plum, with yellow flesh. Resembles the apricot in flavor. Straight, upright growing tree. Commences bearing at three or four years of age. Ripens July 10th to 15th.

OPATA—Skin, dark red; flesh, greenish with rich sweet flavor. Resembles Sapa except that it is not red meated. Equally early in bearing, and free from injury by frost. Ripens July 1st.



WANETA

WANETA—It combines hardiness, delicious quality, long keeping, early bearing, and so many other good qualities that it is thought by many to be the best Plum now grown. Other Hansen Plums described are rather small; this one is extra large. Ripens July 20th to August 1st.

The outstanding usefulness of these Hansen Hybrid Plums rests on their early and abundant bearing, and the fact that they bear on more thrifty, younger wood than other plums. This means that small trees may be planted on town lots or against the buildings where snowballs and spireas are usually planted. Cut back to 8 or 12 inches of the ground in order to induce a number of sprouts to come up and kept pruned back they are like shrubs, and will still bear full crops of fruit. The Plum in bloom is just as beautiful as any

of the flowering shrubs and will stand the hot sun and wind as well or better than any of them. The red fruit adds to the beauty of the tree as well as being good food. These Plums should be used extensively as ornamental plantings about the base of buildings in cities and utilized largely as substitutes for shrubs that are now used for beautifying grounds.

THREE JAPAN PLUMS



ABUNDANCE

RED JUNE

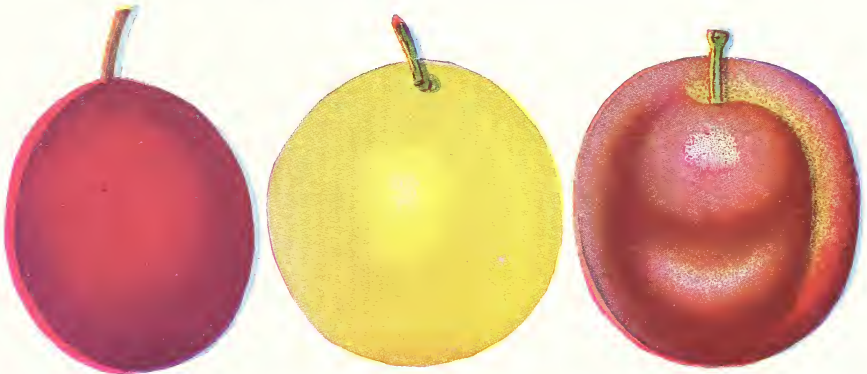
BURBANK

ABUNDANCE—Medium to large, round, pointed; skin greenish-yellow, juicy and sweet with a slight apricot flavor; cling; quality best; pit small, strong growing, upright, very prolific. July 10-20.

RED JUNE—A very handsome red Plum, about a week earlier than Abundance. By all odds the best Japanese Plum ripening before Abundance; medium to nearly large size, red with handsome bloom and very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow and whitish, firm and moderately juicy, good, pleasant quality; tree upright, vigorous, hardy and productive. July 1-10.

BURBANK—Large, clear purplish red; flesh deep yellow; very sweet and agreeable flavor; very prolific. Ranks high among the Japan Plums, considered best Japan Plum for market.

THREE AMERICAN PLUMS



WILD GOOSE

GOLD

AMERICA

WILD GOOSE—The best known and the most popular of the American type of Plums. The fruit is of brilliant red color, somewhat eggshaped; ripens early and is excellent for eating out of the hand, for canning or jelly making. July 10-20.

GOLD—A variety that is becoming quite popular in the southwest owing to its good tree and reliable bearing qualities; large yellow skin with light yellow flesh, round. One of the finest, best keepers, and would be good variety to grow for market. August 1.

AMERICA—Tree very thrifty, symmetrical, spreading, fruit medium to large, bright golden ground with pink cheek, dotted white, flesh firm; stone medium to large cling.

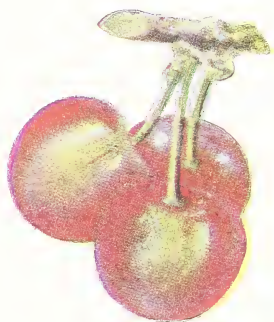
CHERRY TREES

Judging by the constantly increasing demand for trees during the past ten years, cherries are satisfactory all over Oklahoma. They bear well on the clay lands and rocky hillsides of the eastern part of the state; on the prairies around Guthrie, Enid and farther north and west; and also in the deep, sandy bottom lands of western Oklahoma, may be found many good orchards. A five acre orchard near Helena, Alfalfa County produced a little more than \$4,000.00 worth of fruit. A single tree on a farm just west of Oklahoma City, produced fruit that sold for \$45.00 on the Oklahoma City market.

PRICES OF CHERRY TREES. All Varieties Same Price

25 at hundred rate. 300 at thousand rate.

	Each	Hundred	Thousand
1 to 2 feet high -----	\$.40	\$ 30.00	\$250.00
2 to 3 feet high -----	.75	60.00	500.00
3 to 4 feet high—branched -----	1.00	80.00	700.00
4 to 5 feet high—well branched-----	1.25	100.00	800.00



EARLY RICHMOND



MONTMORENCY

EARLY RICHMOND—Profitable market sort. More extensively planted in the Southwest than any other variety. Medium size, red cherry. Ripens May 20th in Central Oklahoma, or about five days ahead of early blackberries.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—Fruit large and of a superior quality. Skin dark red. Ripens about ten days later than Early Richmond. The best sour cherry for home use and should be planted about equal with Early Richmond for market purposes.

DYEHOUSE—Closely resembles Early Richmond, if not identical with it.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM

This is by far the most remarkable fruit I have ever seen, both as to bearing and withstanding injury by frost. I have seen one year trees mature 15 to 20 cherries in the nursery row, and two year trees as white with bloom as any flowering shrub, and as heavily loaded with fruit as any old tree. From four rows, 900 feet long, we gathered eighty gallons of fruit. The picture at the margin shows the children gathering the fruit from our Compass Cherry Plum nursery.

These fruit producing trees are being dug and delivered this year to customers. The Compass Cherry, Sapa and Opata plums are such early bearers that they may be planted in places where flowering shrubs are commonly grown, and by branching them from the ground, will gladden the children with both fruit and flowers. They bloom and bear on one year wood.



COMPASS



APRICOTS

We are selling ten times as many apricots in proportion to apple and peach as we sold fifteen years ago, which proves they are good trees to plant in Oklahoma. Apricots are more hardy than either apple or peach.

Prices of Apricot Trees

	Each	Hundred	Thousand
1 to 2 feet high.....	\$.30	\$25.00	\$200.00
2 to 3 feet high.....	.35	30.00	250.00
3 to 4 feet high.....	.50	40.00	350.00
4 to 6 feet, branched .....	.75	60.00	500.00



MOORPARK



EARLY GOLDEN

MOORPARK—Large, yellowish-green with brownish-red on sunny side, marked with numerous dark specks, flesh bright orange, parts readily from the seed. Considered best variety to plant for all purposes.

EARLY GOLDEN—Medium to large. A very fine apricot, indeed. It grows and bears in most all sections of the country. A pretty tree, and fruit can be broken open like a freestone peach.



HOW TO PLANT APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY

Lay off the rows with stakes and a plow, and be sure to get them straight. The saving of labor in cultivation will pay you many times for all care taken in this way, even if we say nothing about the improved appearance of the orchard.

Dig the holes deeper and larger than is necessary to admit the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface soil and subsoil separate. In heavy, close soils the larger the holes are dug, the better, but I do not recommend spading out those "three foot square" holes. If it is really necessary to prepare the root bed in this way, it is much more economical to use a subsoil plow and dig the holes as big as the orchard, or in other words, to stir the whole of the ground to the desired depth.

Cut off all broken and bruised roots, with the slant from the under side, but otherwise, do as little root trimming as possible.

Don't let the trees be exposed to the sun and air while you are at work planting. Many trees are ruined by letting them lie around for several hours in the sun. Dip the roots of the trees in water or thin mud just before planting.

Fill in the bottom of the hole with surface soil, and place the tree at a depth so that after the earth is filled in it will set about two inches deeper than it did when in the nursery. In hard, heavy soils the trees should be planted at the same depth as they stood in the nursery, but in sandy soils should be planted from two to six inches deeper.

Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, being careful to keep them in their natural position, and fill the hole up level with the top of the ground.

Take a maul and beat the earth firmly around the roots of the trees, till they set as firm as a post. Nurserymen use the maul a great deal in the planting of young trees. The reason for this is that the soil particles must lie very close to the roots of trees or they cannot absorb the moisture, and as we do not often have rains in Oklahoma after the trees are p'anted in the fall, we must pack the earth around the roots, or they will not be properly nourished, even if the ground has sufficient moisture. Should the ground be wet enough at the time of planting so that this mauling makes the dirt stick together, do not do any mauling, but plant the trees without the maul. However, if there is not a heavy rain so as to pack the earth, the mauling should be done in a week or so after the trees are set, and then throw loose dirt around the trees to a depth of four inches.

After having packed the earth with a maul, pour on about a gallon or more of water to the tree, and cover the whole over with four inches of loose soil.

If the winter is very dry, look over your orchard and see if there are any buds shriveling; if so, water the trees. It won't cost half a cent to the tree to do this, and will be much cheaper than losing a part of the trees and not getting as good growth on the others.

Don't put manure in the holes around the roots of the trees, but use it on the surface as mulching.

GRAPES

Grapes require a warm well drained soil and a sunny exposure. For this reason Oklahoma is well adapted to the growing of grapes and there are extremely few if any farms in the state on which grapes could not be grown with fair success. Campbell's Early and Moore's Early commence ripening about the middle of July and a succession of ripening may be provided by our list so that grapes may be gathered from the vines until the first of October. There is not much difference in the yields, and the small grower should plant a complete assortment. Few, if any of the products of the soil produce as much food for the labor expended as grapes. Besides, plenty of grapes means less malaria and fewer doctor bills.

PRICES OF GRAPE VINES

\$3.00 per dozen; **\$20.00** per hundred; **\$150.00** per thousand.

25 at hundred rate; 300 at thousand rate.

Special Price on Concord

To encourage large plantings for grape juice, we are making a special price of \$10.00 per hundred in lots of 100 to 500. Write for prices on larger quantities, or for prices on No. 2 Grade.



CONCORD

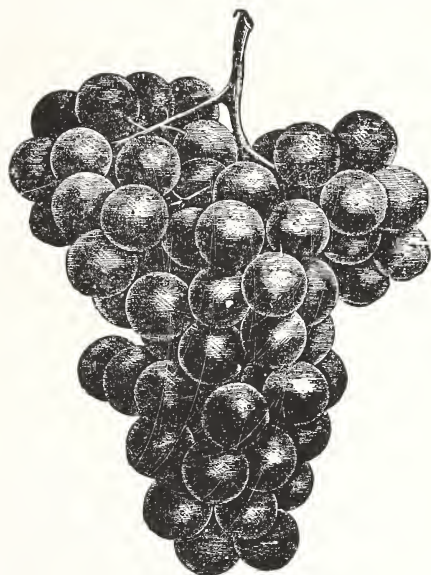


NIAGARA

CONCORD—The most popular black grape in America. They grow in full clusters; flesh tender, sweet and juicy. Vine a strong grower and very hardy. Planted very extensively for grape juice. Perhaps half of the grapes produced in the United States are of this variety.

NIAGARA—The very best white grape. Berries large, light greenish-yellow; very prolific, hardy and of fine flavor. Fruit keeps well if properly handled.

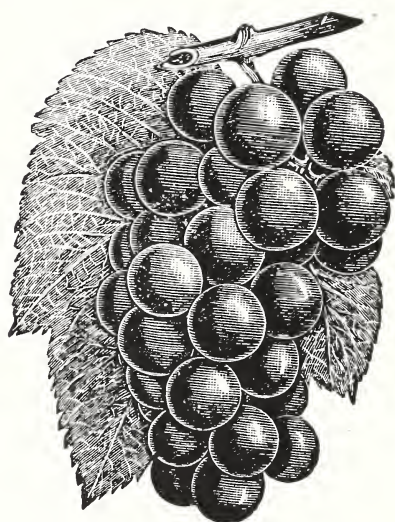
TWO GOOD EARLY GRAPES



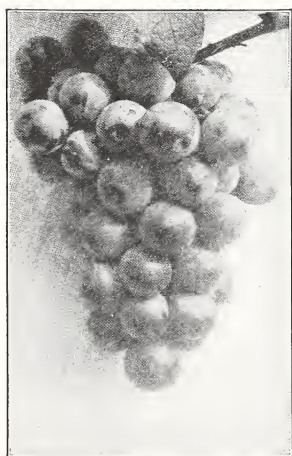
CAMPBELL EARLY

CAMPBELL EARLY—Black with purple bloom; bunch and berries large. Juicy with rich, sweet flavor; hardy and vigorous growth, and very productive. Good for home use and a safe variety to plant for either local or shipping market.

MOORE EARLY—Good early black grape. Excellent for home use or for market.



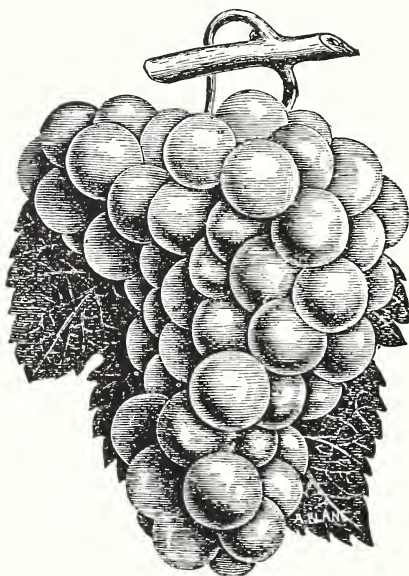
MOORE EARLY



WORDEN

WORDEN—A very popular black grape, seedling of Concord but distinct in flavor and about one week earlier.

DIAMOND—Clear skin, white grape of good quality.



DIAMOND



GOETHE

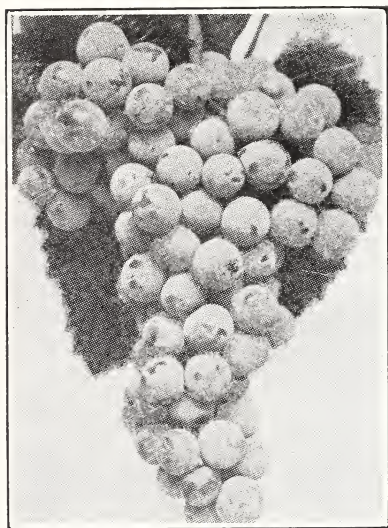


CATAWBA

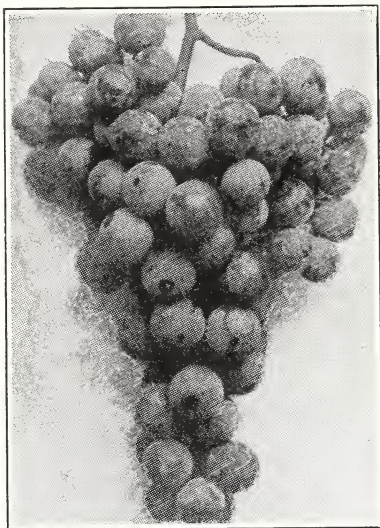
GOETHE—A large white grape of fine quality. Has a long ripening season beginning in August and lasting until the middle of September.

CATAWBA—A large red grape. Good grower and good bearer. One of the best for either home or market.

In those days when many people made wine for home and market, the Catawba was the most popular wine grape. Fruit juices are now selling for about twice as much per gallon as the price at which wine sold. Grape juice is among our cheapest, most healthful and best food. We need to get away from the idea that any mention of fruit juice involves the suggestion of intoxicants. There should be enough grapes on every farm to provide plenty of grape juice for the family.



CARMEN

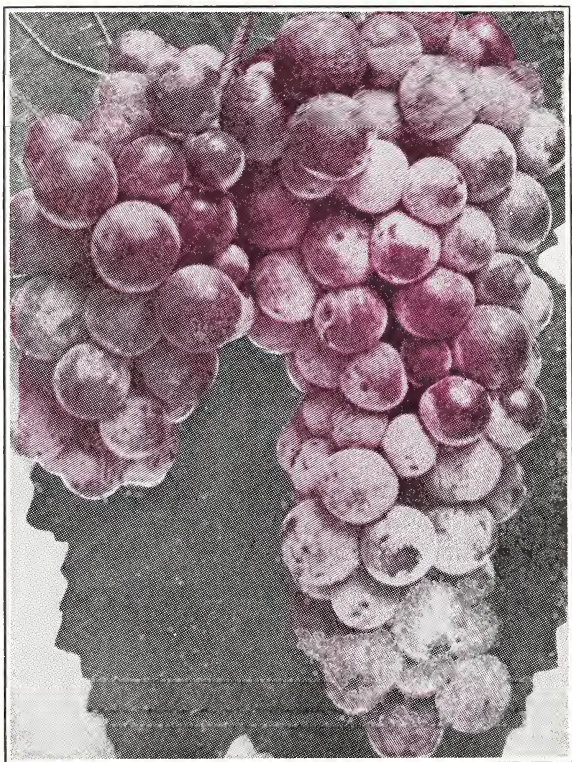


FERN MUNSON

CARMEN—Growth vigorous, very prolific. Cluster large to very large, have reached two pounds in rare instances, shouldered or branches, conical, very compact. Berries medium, globular, black; skin thin and tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, firm, yet tender when fully ripe; of pure, rich quality. Ripens about with the Concord and main crop of grapes and is the most popular of the Munson grapes.

FERN MUNSON—Growth very strong. Cluster medium to large. Berries medium to large, globular; very dark purplish-red to nearly black; skin thin, tough; pulp firm, but not tough; very juicy, sprightly, with very agreeable Catawba flavor when fully ripe. Very profitable as it ripens very late. This is one of the very best varieties for general market when grapes are in greatest demand.

Both the above grapes are very thrifty growers and withstand well our hot winds. They are comparatively new varieties and thought to be superior to well known varieties introduced from the East.



LAST ROSE—Vine vigorous, healthy and prolific. Cluster very large, compact, long, with heavy shoulder. Berry medium to large, dark bright red, round. Pulp tender, of good quality. Ripening very late with or later than the Fern Munson, probably the latest grape in the list. A very handsome market grape.

Considered in a commercial way, there is perhaps no fruit which has greater promise of profit than the grape. A good vineyard will yield 3,000 to 6,000 pounds of fruit per acre and bring a price that will net the grower, above cost of labor, something like \$100.00 per acre. Our biggest opportunity for market, the grape juice business, is not yet developed in Oklahoma. We could just as well provide our own grape juice and put our own grapes in cold storage and thus save to ourselves and the community the money that is now going to other states for grapes and grape juice.

SPECIAL PRICES ON FAMILY ORCHARDS

Let us help you make your order.

There should be at least one acre of fruit on every farm. One acre, well cared for will produce a fair supply of fruit for the family. Plenty of fruit means good living and happiness. The five collections recommended cover entire season of ripening and supply strawberries from May 1st to June 1st; blackberries and dewberries from June 1st to July 15th; grapes from July to October; cherries, plums, pears and peaches from June to October; apples and canned fruit the whole year.

Collection No. 1,—20 Assorted Apple Trees

1 year, 2 to 3 feet, \$4.00; 3 to 4 feet, \$7.00; 2 yr. 4 to 6 feet, \$10.00.
2 Early Harvest, 2 Maiden Blush, 2 Winesap, 2 Blacktwig, 4 Jonathan,
4 Stayman, 4 Delicious.

Collection No. 2,—20 Assorted Peach Trees.

2 to 3 feet, \$4.00; 3 to 4 feet, \$7.00; 4 to 6 feet, \$10.00.
2 Wheeler, 2 Carman, 10 Elberta, 2 Chinese Cling, 2 Heath, 2 Salway.

Collection No. 3, 14 Plum, Cherry, Pear and Apricot.

2 to 3 feet, \$4.00; 3 to 4 feet, \$7.00; 4 to 6 feet, \$10.00.
2 Gold, 2 Burbank, 2 Sapa, 2 Richmond, 2 Montmorency, 2 Moorpark,
2 Kieffer.

Collection No. 4,—50 Grape Vines, \$7.00 or 25 Concord \$3.00.

38 Concord, 3 Moore's Early, 3 Catawaba, 3 Niagara, 3 Goethe.

Collection No. 5,—250 Berry Plants \$5.00 or Half \$2.50.

50 McDonald, 50 Harvest, 50 Austin, 100 Klondike.

If you live on the East side of the state you may leave off 50 dewberries or blackberries and put in 50 raspberries. If you live on the high lands of Western Oklahoma, leave off strawberries and add half the number of dewberries to the berry collection.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON ALL FIVE COLLECTIONS

1 year, 2 to 3 feet, amounting to \$24.00 reduced to \$21.00
1 year, 3 to 4 feet, amounting to \$33.00 reduced to \$30.00
2 year, 4 to 6 feet, amounting to \$42.00 reduced to \$38.00

Collection No. 6, for City Garden

12 Fruit Trees, 12 Grapes, 100 Blackberries

1 year old 3 to 4 feet high ----- \$10.00
2 year old 4 to 6 feet high, pruned ready to plant ----- \$15.00

1 Richmond, 1 Montmorency and 1 Compass Cherry. 3 Elberta,
1 Wheeler, 1 Heath and 1 Salway Peach. 1 Burbank and 1 Sapa Plum.
1 Moorpark Apricot, 6 Concord, 2 Niagara, 2 Catawba, 2 Goethe Grapes.
50 Harvest and 50 McDonald Blackberries.

Space 50 feet by 75 feet planted in this assortment will give you fruit of your own growing from June to October.

Remember—Prices on Collections are for stock delivered to you in perfect condition for planting.

PARCEL POST is giving good service. By pruning two year trees ready for planting, all the above collections may be sent by post.

GUARANTEE DELIVERY. Roots are wrapped in damp moss and covered with several thicknesses of paper and burlap so we do not hesitate to guarantee delivery to customers in perfect condition for planting. If you have a single tree or plant about which you are doubtful, report it upon receipt of goods and we will replace the stock or refund your money.



Thomas Gordon, State Entomologist, and Jim Parker, inspecting Thornless Dewberries. We grew this year 200,000 Thornless Dewberries and 700,000 Blackberries and Dewberries of other varieties.

PRICES OF BLACKBERRIES. All Varieties Same Price.

\$1.00 per dozen, \$4.00 per 100, \$30.00 per 1,000;
25 at hundred rate, 300 at thousand rate.

McDONALD. A new sort said to be a cross between a dewberry and blackberry. Originated in Texas and is peculiarly adapted to the Southwest. It ripens before the Early Harvest and the fruit is considerably larger. It is not a perfect bloomer and should be planted three rows of McDonald to one row of Early Harvest, Dallas or Haupt. In my judgment, this sort of berry patch will produce twice as much fruit as any of the Eastern or Northern sorts.

HAUPT. Like the McDonald is of the Plains of Texas origin and withstands the Southwest climate remarkably well. Texas folks claim it is the best variety to plant with the McDonald as a pollenizer, and our eight years' experience confirms this view.

EARLY HARVEST. Season, very early. Usually considered most desirable sort for the Southwest.

DALLAS. A Texas variety found growing wild in 1880. Bush, vigorous, hardy, and productive. Fruit, large; quality good. Recommended for Oklahoma.

KITTATINNY. Very large blackberry of superior flavor; regarded as the best of all our varieties for home use. Ripens later than other varieties listed in our catalogue.

LAWTON OR ROBISON. This berry is grown more than all others in the East Texas berry district. It is also doing well in Oklahoma. Very vigorous, upright growing canes. Extra large fruit. I believe it will prove of unusual value for Oklahoma.

DEWBERRIES

If you are in the western half of Oklahoma or have a soil that does not stand drought, by all means plant dewberries. They are to fruit growers what Kaffir is to grain farmers. Dewberries will yield a crop of fruit under conditions that cause failure with all other berries.

Dewberry Vines \$1.00 Dozen, \$4.00 Hundred, \$30.00 Thousand.

300 at thousand rate. 2000 or more at \$25.00 per 1000.

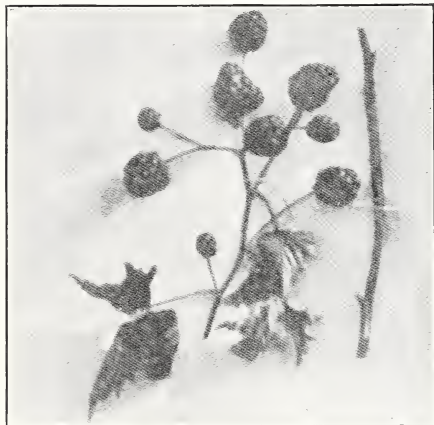
AUSTIN (Mays). Fruit very large and fine flavor. During the past two dry years bore twice as much fruit as any other dewberry or blackberry on our place except McDonald blackberry. Ripens very early.

LUCRETIA. Large; one week later than Austin and of equal value except in dry years.

THORNLESS DEWBERRIES

\$2.00 per Dozen, \$8.00 per Hundred, \$60.00 per Thousand.

WE MEAN TO BE EXTRA CAREFUL TO GIVE STRONG, WELL ROOTED PLANTS TO CUSTOMERS ORDERING THIS VARIETY



The illustration on margin shows a product of one Thornless Dewberry bloom bud. Buds are about two inches apart on the vine and will throw up bloom stems, which, under favorable conditions, produce a cluster of berries like this. Vine smooth as a peavine. Entirely free from thorns. No thorns to bring blood every time you reach in among the vines for an extra fine berry. The vine is shorter jointed and a little stiffer and more upright growing than either the Austin or Lucretia.

From one plant originating seventeen years ago there are now about three hundred thousand plants. It took time to prove the merits of this wonderful berry and during that time the production of plants was increased as fast as possible.

For the past five years we have been selling plants to other nurserymen. Many of them after fruiting the berry, are growing plants and buying additional plants from us to supply their customers. We have no doubt but for many years people will want plants of this variety faster than they can be grown. We rely on our present ownership of fully nine-tenths of the world's supply of this plant to give us reasonable compensation for introducing this variety. The common practice of claiming a monopoly does not appeal to us. It is a good thing so let's pass it along.



The above engraving is from a photograph of a Thornless Dewberry and shows how abundantly they bear. They are equal in yield to any other berry. They are very large and sweet, many of them measuring one and one-half inches long.



DEWBERRIES

STRAWBERRIES

PRICES: 50c Dozen; \$1.50 Hundred; \$10.00 Thousand

We grow strawberry plants not for fruit, but especially to supply people who are willing to pay for good plants. Our plants are of a much higher quality than those spaded from the middles of rows in fruit bearing patches. Glad to quote special prices on large orders for spring delivery.



Klondike—Large, fine flavor, heavy bearer and the most popular variety for Oklahoma.

KLONDIKE



Aroma—Large berry of excellent flavor. Considered one of the best for all purposes.

AROMA



DUNLAP—A great producer and a money maker and a good all purpose variety. Easy to grow and just the variety for the beginner; will grow a full crop on most any kind of soil. One of the best for canning and home use.

DUNLAP

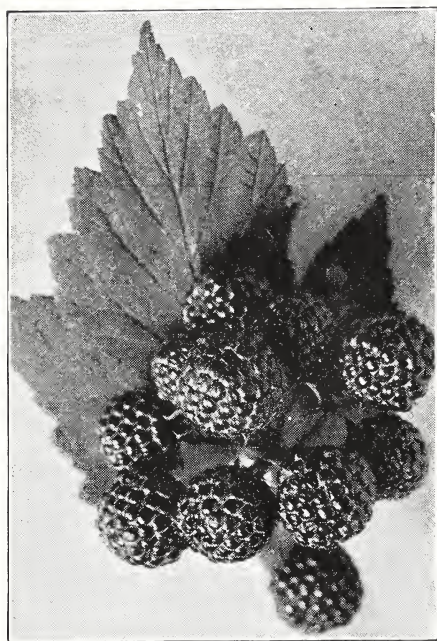


EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

\$1.00 Dozen; \$2.50 Hundred.

Progressive. The best of all ever-bearing sorts. In Eastern part of Oklahoma this variety bears almost constantly during summer and fall. In Western part of state with no irrigation it bears only at time other berries ripen and makes a late full crop. So much ahead of other everbearing sorts that we offer only this one variety.

RASPBERRIES



KANSAS

KANSAS—The great market variety, more generally planted than any other kind; early, large, productive, round, firm, moderately juicy; a strong grower. Handsome appearance; stands shipping well.

CUTHBERT—This is the most largely grown of all red raspberries, and thrives over a great range of soils and climates.



CUTHBERT



EVERBEARING RASPBERRY
ST. REGIS

This variety is classed as an everbearing sort, and in my trials with fifteen varieties at Tecumseh, where raspberries are counted a failure, I came nearer succeeding with this one variety than with any other. It has an everbearing habit, that means a very long season of ripening and on this account is very desirable for home use where raspberries can be produced.

CURRANTS, HUCKLEBERRIES, AND GOOSEBERRIES

PRICES—20c Each; \$2.00 Dozen



OKLAHOMA CURRANT

OKLAHOMA CURRANT—Is the only variety worthy of planting in Oklahoma. It is a native currant growing wild in the canyons of Western Oklahoma and Texas. There are a great many of these currants growing along the side of Granite Mountain in Greer County, Oklahoma. Several years ago we sent a man to that section to dig out a lot of plants from the mountain-side. We have fruited them and found them very prolific bearers. In our "test patch" there are growing about one hundred varieties, covering a season of ripening of about six weeks. Some of the varieties are very large and produce a fine quality of fruit. The outstanding merit of this Currant is its extreme hardiness. It is adapted by nature to our climate. The foliage is very thick and withstands drought and heat better than any other currant I have ever seen growing. The very fact that they are growing on bare hillsides in a 20 inch rainfall country is sufficient proof of this statement.



DWARF SARVIS OR HUCKLEBERRY

DWARF SARVIS OR HUCKLEBERRY—This is a comparatively new fruit found growing wild in the western plains country and along the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. It should be planted more extensively in Oklahoma as it withstands perfectly our peculiar climate. It bears a fruit tasting very much like the Sarvis produced on the trees in the East, though a little larger and better; and in flavor resembles the mountain huckleberry of the East though not quite so good. They bear on one and two year-old sprouts, suckering very much like the huckleberry or lilac, and make a shrub six to eight feet high, though occasionally some of them will grow ten to twelve feet. They are especially valuable for planting in the fruit gardens in the western part of the state where fruits are a little hard to grow. They ripen about June 10th, and there are few fruits that are better eaten from the bush or as a table fruit.

HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRIES—Most commonly planted and considered the best variety in the hills of Eastern Oklahoma. With its cooler atmosphere and abundant rainfall Gooseberries are easily grown. In Central and Western Oklahoma they are a very uncertain crop.

HOW TO PLANT BLACKBERRIES, DEWBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES

As a usual rule berry plants should be planted in rows 7 feet by 3½ feet which is 1,800 plants to the acre. The land should be well prepared before planting, and rows checked both ways with the plow. The best plow to use is a six-inch shovel. If there is one on the place, discarded years ago, have it sharpened, put on a Georgia stock and with two horses check your rows just as deeply as you can plow. This will make a deep furrow with loose soil in the bottom. Do not set plants too deeply in the bottom of a bare furrow. There should be well pulverized fertile soil in the bottom of the furrow below the roots of plants so they can take root easily. After checking in this way, the plants may be put in place with the hand, rake the dirt away, put the plants in position so the roots are about four inches below the level of the ground, rake the soil back with the hand or foot and pack with the foot. After the patch is planted, use two eight-inch shovels on the front feet of a cultivator, and throw a sharp ridge over the Blackberry row. It is better if this ridge covers the plant. One advantage of having the plants covered in this way is that the exposure of the soil to the sun renders a greater amount of plant food available. The ridge is also warmer in winter and early spring than the level land, and the plants commence rooting quickly. The big advantage of planting in this way is, it insures protection from drought and facilitates early cultivation. The check rows and sharp ridges show the location of the plant, and the ground can be plowed in early spring before the plants come through the ground. About the time a few of the plants begin to show, plow the soil thoroughly and rake the ridge from the plants. This brings the plants through the ground in clean, well cultivated soil. It is a great saving of labor and much better than to have the plants planted on the level, making it necessary to weed them and also to be careful not to break suckers at the time the plants are coming through.

The McDonald, Haupt and Dallas Blackberries have a peculiar habit of growth. The first season they look very much like a Dewberry, and it is common for planters to think they have been deceived in the varieties. After the first season these varieties will throw shoots up three to five feet high, and make large branching hills. They still have something of the habit of the Dewberry as the shoots continue to come up through or near the original stools and make big branching hills five or six feet across. These varieties should not be grown under the matted row system, but in hills. Ten feet by four feet is not too great a distance for these plants in the western part of the state, and in sections where cultivation to conserve moisture is of special importance, hills five feet by eight feet will give a better average yield.

If the Blackberries growing on the farm are satisfactory varieties, dig up a patch and transplant them near the home where they will be convenient to pick and where better fruit can be produced. Get away from the idea that because the wife can hunt the woods for half a day and carry in a bucket full of Blackberries, it is not necessary to give them special care. The hours spent in cultivating a Blackberry patch will produce food for the family far more economically than cotton or corn.

We send all customers, free of charge, our 16-page booklet, "How to Plant".

You will find list of our books, offered on page 8 of this catalogue, interesting reading. On account of abundant illustrations, they make it easy to understand how to do the work. The beautiful colored pictures make it a joy to learn how to grow fruit. Your money refunded if you are not pleased with these books.



ORNAMENTAL HEDGES

The different varieties of Privet are suitable for ornamental hedges though Barberry and other flowering shrubs are occasionally used with good effect. The hedge frames a lawn and gives it a background. On the smaller grounds hedge is trimmed low while for larger grounds or screening purposes it may be allowed to grow large. In most cases one foot apart is the right distance for planting.

PRICES PRIVET HEDGE

1 to 2 feet.....	8c each, \$ 8.00 per 100, \$60.00 per 1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	12c each, \$10.00 per 100, \$75.00 per 1,000

The right way to prune a hedge is to stretch a line at the height you wish hedge trimmed. Then clamp boards on both sides of the hedge drawing it to a central point on a level with the line at height to which hedge is to be trimmed. This method does better work and in half the time the work can be done trying to guess at it.

AMMOR RIVER SOUTH—This variety is fast becoming the most popular for planting. It is a little the best grower and holds its foliage better than California and is seldom if ever injured by cold weather in Oklahoma.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—This is the variety most commonly seen growing in Oklahoma and the Southwest. It makes a wonderful hedge though occasionally is injured by freezing weather but when this occurs it may be cut to the ground and will renew itself in one year.

Privet planted in wide spaces, like an orchard, will grow as fast as an apple tree. They are used as specimen shrubs on a lawn and are then sold as different varieties of Ligustrum at retail prices varying from \$2.00 to \$5.00, depending on the shape and training of the different specimens.

FEED THE CHILDREN

Have you forgotten your boyhood days? Those days of joyous youth, when, through the woods and in every old field and fence corner you raided in search of fruit? How every bite was relished! If there was no fruit on the home place, do you remember how strong the temptation was too "hook" these delicious, red-cheeked beauties, and when they were devoured, how the spirit of full-stomachness persuaded you that somehow, as these good things make a fellow feel so good, it could not be bad to take them?

Why are children so hungry for fruit? It is because their growing systems require the particular kind of nourishment which fruits alone supply. Meats and bread supply muscle and heat to the body, with a very little brain and nerve food. Fruits supply muscle, brain and nerve food, with very little fats or heating property. This is why hard-working men live on bread and meat, while school children with their growing nervous systems and busy little brains, almost starve for fruits.

We need meat in the winter; therefore, Nature has arranged it so we could "slay and eat," and the meat would keep. The same wise Providence has so fixed it that every industrious man could supply his family with an abundance of nice, ripe fruits fresh from the trees and vines at any and all times from May to November.

Somewhere in the Good Book it is written: "Man shall not live by bread alone." It is equally true that the child does not grow into happy, normal manhood and womanhood by physical food alone. The child is forming habits for life. In order to acquire a pleasant disposition, the growing child must have pleasant, beautiful things to look upon. Money and labor expended in beautifying the home may prove the best money invested in teaching the child to make a living. Success in business and in the social world is dependent more on a pleasant personality than on any thing else. It is comfortable, happy surroundings in childhood, reinforced by right teaching, that puts the smile upon the face that stays through life.

BEAUTIFY THE SCHOOL GROUNDS

Sometimes, as I look upon the barren grounds and brick walls called school houses, and think of how the children must spend twelve years of their life there, I am led to wonder whether or not, to the mind of the child, the school house may not be quite as much a place of confinement as a place for improvement. Many of them grow pale and weak from want of pure air. Trees and flowers growing about the grounds would be throwing off through their leaves the oxygen needed to bring back the blush to those little cheeks. A twelve-inch tree would, every day, through evaporation by its leaves, sprinkle 200 gallons of water into the air to cool and moisten it. Trees and flowers would go far towards making the school grounds a place of health rather than of weakness.

But there is also a still deeper meaning, a still greater reason for the planting of flowers and trees about the school grounds and making them beautiful. It is in school days that we form the habits of life. Everything that contributes to a pleasant state of mind leaves its imprint on the mind of a child and helps to train it in thoughts of pleasantness, rather than in thoughts of gloom. In the arena of life it is the man or woman with a smile that wins.

If you say that the children will destroy the trees and plants about the school grounds, I reply by asking whether or not teaching them to understand and respect the growing things about them would not be more valuable to them through life than much we are teaching them from the books.

Education is valuable only in so far as it helps us to be useful, kind, courteous, happy and helpful to ourselves and our fellowman. Our educational system, as a whole, would be improved by giving us more of the throbbing pleasant life about us and less of the gloom and horrors of the past. It is better to know how to laugh with those we love, than to be able to repeat from memory the history of all the wars that have left their crimson stains upon the hearts of man since first the world began.

HARDY FIELD GROWN ROSES

Prices, 75c Each, \$7.20 Dozen, \$50.00 per Hundred

All varieties same price. Rate applies to total number ordered. Customer may select assortment to suit his needs.



The love of the beautiful is implanted in the heart of every child. How eagerly the little feet run in search of the first flowers of spring. Boys and girls love the flowers and they should have them. There is something in their beauty and fragrance attuned to the deeper, nobler chords of youthful nature. Roses will bloom six months in the year out of doors, and every man owes it to the bright side of his own nature, to his growing boys and girls, and to the good wife, who sees too little of things beautiful, to provide for his home a bed of Ever-blooming Roses.

VARIETIES OF EVERBLOOMING ROSES

The following varieties are hardy and furnish an assortment of colors.

They will bloom from early May until killed by freezing weather. Many years we have more roses the first week in November than any other time of the year.

RED EVERBLOOMING ROSES

AMERICAN BEAUTY—One of the best known and most popular roses. Very heavy bloomer in early spring.

RED RADIANCE—This rose does well everywhere. A fine grower and free bloomer.

METEOR—Dark crimson. A profuse bloomer. A very desirable rose.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY—A distinctive rose having large, full buds and flowers of delicate flesh color shading deeper toward the center.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD—A strikingly brilliant carmine rose, borne on vigorous plant of medium height, very hardy and produces an abundance of blooms.

UNRICH BRUNNER—Large, fragrant, perfectly formed blooms of distinct light red.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—Beautiful crimson-scarlet, fragrant flowers, borne on a vigorous and shapely plant.

M. C. TESTOUT—A lovely flower of satiny rose, deepening to clear red in the center.

CRUSADER—A rich, velvety crimson flower of large size borne on long, stout stems.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY—Dazzling crimson globular rose of gigantic size. Deliciously perfumed, perfect bloom on strong shoots of sturdy, erect growth.

PINK EVERBLOOMING ROSES

PINK RADIANCE—A brilliant rosy-carmine, beautiful rich and opaline-pink tints in the open flower. No prettier pink. Does well everywhere.

LA DETROIT—Upright grower, long thorns; color rich flesh pink and a good bloomer.

J. L. MOCK—Flowers are enormous in size, magnificently formed, deep and double, exquisitely fragrant. Color bright rich pink faced with carmine.

F. W. DUNLOP—Very large, deep rosy pink blooms of strong fragrance and good keeping qualities. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

PAUL NEYRON—"Among the foremost roses of the world". Paul Neyron enjoys the distinction of producing the largest of roses. The plant blooms two or three times a year. Very fragrant with mild touch of apple blossoms. Has no thorns.

COLUMBIA—Good American Rose. Flowers large, bright lively pink in color shading darker at maturity. Almost thornless.

LOS ANGELES—One of the most notable garden roses. Its color is a luminous flame-pink, toned coral, shaded gold at base of petals. An upright, sturdy grower, bearing perfect fragrant flowers on strong stems.

YELLOW EVERBLOOMING ROSES

ETOILE DE LYON—This magnificent Tea Rose blooms in the greatest profusion, and each bud is a gem. Flowers are very large, double, full and deliciously fragrant. The color is a beautiful chrome yellow, deepening at center to pure golden yellow.

MADAME FRANCISCA KRUGER—A really remarkable salmon yellow rose. We class this as one of the best among the yellow shades. A strong vigorous grower blooming constantly and much hardier than the average Tea Rose.

LADY HILLINGDON—Deep apricot yellow to orange; long pointed buds. A very free flowering, striking, decorative rose.

SUNBURST—Bright glowing orange blooms paling slightly at edge of petals. This is an especially beautiful rose. The leathery bronze foliage is disease resistant.

LUXEMBOURG—Flowers deep orange. Long, pointed buds on graceful stems; beautiful foliage. Excellent for cut flowers. Strong, thrifty grower. On account of its hardiness one of the most popular roses in the Southwest.

DUDLEY CROSS—Enormous cream buds and flowers. Very long brown stems. A good bloomer and good foliage. No thorns and the thriftiest grower among the everblooming roses.

WHITE EVERBLOOMING ROSES

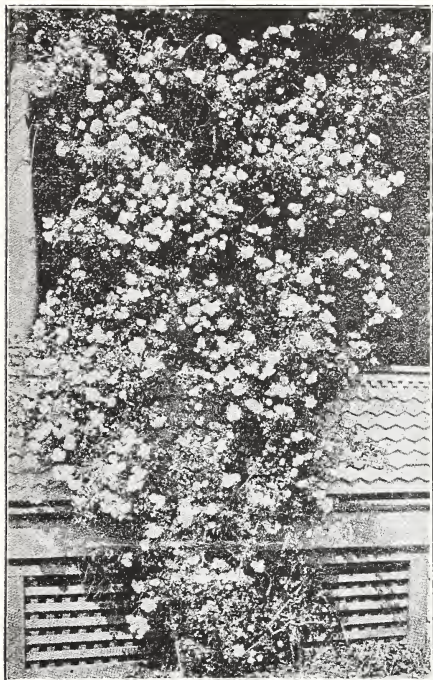
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, OR WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY—The finest white rose in existence. Flowers very large and perfectly white.

BESSIE BROWN—Creamy white. Flowers sweetly scented.

KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA—White, shading to primrose. Thick foliage, profuse bloomer and long stems. A very fine rose.

WHITE COCHET—A most magnificent snow-white rose, with sometimes a faint tinge of pale blush. The beautiful elongated buds and full blown double flowers are exquisitely charming, while the fragrance is rich and delicious.

VARIETIES OF CLIMBING ROSES



RED CLIMBING ROSES

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Bright crimson flowers produced in large clusters of pyramidal form; grand variety for pillars and arches and to train over the porches. Also makes a fine attractive hedge awarded gold medal N. R. S. A rose for the masses.

CLIMBING METEOR. A grand climbing rose: color velvety maroon and a free bloomer.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Moderately fragrant, rich carmine. Three to four inch flowers are produced in great abundance. It will succeed in almost any situation and after becoming established, makes a very vigorous growth.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER—The brightest and purest red of all the pillar roses. Vivid scarlet, shaded crimson, semi-double flowers in clusters that retain their color till they fall, the color being intensified by the numerous yellow stamens. A vigorous grower with a profusion of blooms that remain for a long season.

YELLOW CLIMBING ROSES

PERSIAN YELLOW—A small, fragrant, double, golden yellow flower borne in great profusion. Desirable for a hedge or for mixing in shrubbery.

YELLOW RAMBLER—Hardy annual. Very heavy bloomer.

WHITE CLIMBING ROSES

K. A. VICTORIA—A strong climbing form of the variety of the same name. Pure white, with shadings of primrose-yellow.

WHITE RAMBLER—Very hardy and heavy annual bloomer.

Our book "How to Plant Nursery Stock in the Southwest" will be mailed to every customer on receipt of his order. We are using this method because it seems to us the public needed more information than it was possible to crowd into a catalog.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Prices Ornamental Shrubs75c each, \$8.00 per dozen

More shrubs should be planted about the homes, school grounds and city parks. The following varieties cover a very long season of blooming and are all good growers in Oklahoma.

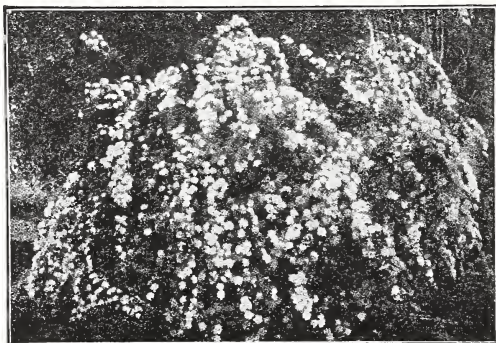
PRICES ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS75c each, \$8.00 per dozen

FORSYTHIA, OR GOLDEN BELL. The earliest blooming shrub. In early spring the bush is covered with a golden bell-shaped flower, very fragrant. This shrub is greatly in demand for landscaping purposes.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI. (Bridal Wreath). The finest of all the Spireas. When in flower is a complete fountain of white blooms. Perfectly hardy, an early bloomer.

SPIREA THUNBERGI. Bush is graceful, dwarfish with rounded white flowers. Bloom early.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATER. A fine variety with broad heads of pink flowers. Grows two to three feet high and makes a shapely bush. Blooms from June throughout the season.



HYDRANGEA GRANDIFLORA. A fine shrub bearing large, showy panicle of white flowers.

ALTHEA. Double white and double red. Blooms late in summer.

SNOW BALL. A well known shrub growing six to ten feet high.

SYRINGA. Flowers resembling the orange blossoms. Bloom in May.

JAPAN QUINCE. Sometimes called Burning Bush. Very hardy.

CRAPE MYRTLE. Flowers pink, crimson or white. Beautiful shrub. continuous bloomer.

LILAC. An early blooming shrub. Very hardy.

WEIGELA ROSEA. Blooms in May, June, and July. Flowers pink.

RED SNOWBERRY. (Buckbush). Grows about two feet high. Holds foliage well. Native of Oklahoma and often called Buckbush.

FLOWERING WILLOW. Resembles common willow in foliage. Produces remarkably beautiful pink, bell shaped flowers in August and September.

WHITE SNOWBERRY. Species of Buck Bush; peculiarly attractive on account of holding its foliage well, and the white berries which remain on the bushes during fall and early winter.

BUTTERFLY BUSH. Will mature full size the first summer making a handsome bush three or four feet high. It produces long graceful stems of beautiful lilac colored flowers of miniature size and borne by the 100 on a flower head which is frequently ten inches long.

TAMARACK. Very thrifty grower. Looks like evergreen in summertime. Used for border planting where tall growing shrubs are needed.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Resembles vine honeysuckle in flower, but is a hardy growing shrub. Flowers in spring.

FOREST SEEDLINGS

Forest Seedlings **\$2.00** per hundred, **\$15.00** per thousand.

We recommend Locust and Catalpa Speciosa as best for timber and wind breaks. Mulberry is very satisfactory for chicken lots to furnish shade and produce berries which the chickens enjoy.

ORNAMENTAL VINES

75c each; **\$7.20** dozen; **\$50.00** hundred.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Boston Ivy). Small ivy-like leaves that overlap each other forming a dense green screen. Excellent for using on stone.

CLEMATIS JACKMANNI. A profuse bloomer, having flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter, of an intense violet purple borne in clusters in early summer.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. Rapid growing, free blooming hardy vine that is almost covered by small fragrant flowers in mid-summer.

CHINESE HONEYSUCKLE. Rapid grower. Abundant green foliage. very desirable for arbors or hedging.

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. Very hardy grower and popular variety on account of fragrant flowers.

PURPLE WISTERIA. Best vine to use for shade over the well or an arbor in the yard. Very vigorous grower, has no thorns.

BULBS

Our list of Bulbs is hardy, easily grown and adapted to any section of Oklahoma.

PRICES OF BULBS—All Varieties Same Price 25 at Hundred Rate

10c each; **\$1.00** dozen; **\$6.00** per hundred.

CANNAS

PRESIDENT. Flowery red with green foliage. Grows four to five feet high.

GUSTAVE GOMPERS. Bloom canary yellow, foliage green. One of the finest yellow cannas.

CITY OF PORTLAND. Clear, glistening, peach pink. Finest of the pinks.

TUBEROSES

MEXICAN TUBEROSES. Tuberoses are easily grown. They produce the most wonderful fragrant, long stemmed, white flowers.

GLADIOLUSES

GLADIOLUSES. We offer the florists' mixture. These grow a great variety of colors. Very fragrant and beautiful flowers.

PEONIES

Prices, **40c** each, **\$4.00** dozen, **\$30.00** per hundred.

DUCHESS DE ORLEANS. Soft pink. Free bloomer.

VESTINA MAXIMA. Very large. White with red spots.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS. Ivory white. Very free bloomer.

EDULIS SUPERBA. Very deep rose pink. Hardy, good bloomer

RHUBARB

Price **\$1.50** Dozen; **\$10.00** Hundred.

We are growing the Linnaeus and Victoria. Both are hardy.

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES

	Each	Hundred
5 to 6 feet high -----	\$.75	\$ 50.00
6 to 8 feet high -----	1.00	80.00
8 to 10 feet high -----	1.50	125.00
10 to 12 feet high -----	2.00	175.00

CHINESE ELM, 2-3 ft. \$1.00; 5-6 ft. \$2.00; 6-8 ft. \$2.50; 8-10 ft. \$3.00:

Special prices will be made on large lots for planting of school grounds or city parks, or to supply trees in quantity planted as result of community drives to plant more trees.

Prices on 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 inch caliper trees will be quoted on request. Price for these grades depends very much on distance to be shipped.



Illustration shows two rows of American Elm between rows of Chinese Elm. The American Elms are 4 to 6 feet high, while Chinese Elms, growing with equal conditions, are 10 to 15 feet high. This is the ideal tree for planting on dry lands and along roadways.

you will see them sprinkling the streets to cool and moisten the air. In God's great out-of-doors the trees are pumping the water from the earth and evaporating it into the air.

A twelve inch tree during hot weather will daily sprinkle 200 gallons of water into the air to cool and moisten it.

MAPLE. Common sorts seen in our cities. Grows rapidly.

AMERICAN WHITE ELM. Grows much more rapidly than the native Red Elm. Adapts itself to any soil or season.

LOCUST. Considered one of the best for planting on hard soils.

CATALPA. Rapid grower and satisfactory for street planting.

ASH. Rapid grower. Stands extremes of hot and cold, dry and wet weather.

SYCAMORE. A strong grower and long-lived tree. One of the best.

CAROLINA POPLAR. Thrifty grower. Very desirable where large trees are wanted. Spreading top and fairly dense shade.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. An upright grower of tall columnar form. Very valuable where quick growth is desired.

"Under the spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands."

Longfellow would have forgotten the smithy and the smith had it not been for that shade tree. How many places along life's journey we remember as pleasant just because there was a tree or a group of trees there. They make a place look home-like and the shade is so inviting and restful that like Riley, the Hoosier poet, we exclaim:

"Spread them shades anywhere,
I'll get down and waler there."

Go into the cities in warm weather and



UMBRELLA TREES

**Catalpa Bungei and
Umbrella China**

6 to 7 feet, \$2.00 each

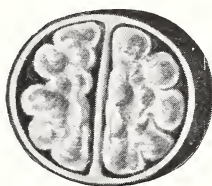
CATALPA BUNGIE—(Umbrel'a Catalpa) A curious dwarf form that grows only a few feet high and twice as broad forming a dome shaped head of great soft leathery leaves. This variety, budded or grafted in common timber variety, at desired height, produces a tree of rare beauty and extreme hardiness. The most beautiful tree for the lawn.

UMBRELLA CHINA—with long beautiful leaves.

PECANS

Pecans are proving very profitable. Many towns in Oklahoma market \$5,000.00 to \$10,000.00 worth of pecans. Most of these are native sorts and bring the producer less than half the price of the best paper shell varieties.

Trees four inches and less in diameter may be top worked with profit. We offer buds of Stuart, Delmar, Van Deman, Curtis, and Pabst at \$3.00 per hundred buds. Small trees and sprouts scattered over the farm should certainly be budded or grafted to paper shell varieties.



STUART PECAN

PRICES OF PECANS

	Each	Per 100	Per 1,000
2 to 3 feet high -----	\$ 1.50	\$ 110.00	\$ 900.00
3 to 4 feet high -----	1.75	150.00	1,000.00
4 to 5 feet high -----	2.00	175.00	1,250.00
5 to 6 feet high -----	2.50	200.00	1,500.00
8 to 10, 4 years, branched—\$4.00 each; planted \$5.00 each			

STUART A very large nut two inches in length, and a full inch in diameter in favorable seasons; shell soft and thin; kernel full and plump. This is one of the most satisfactory varieties of the paper shell pecan, it blooms late and fruits early, thus escaping frost at both ends of the season.

We can also supply Success, Moneymaker, Delmas, Van Deman, Curtis, and Pabst. Experience is limited and it is hard to decide which is best among these varieties.

EVERGREENS

1 to 1½ feet **\$2.00**; 1½ to 2 feet **\$3.00**; 2 to 2½ feet **\$4.00**.

Prices are \$2.00 per foot, though low growing spreading varieties are not up to this measure in height, and rapid growers run as strong or stronger than specifications. In most varieties we can supply trees up to 5 feet in height.



Above illustration is from a photograph of our workers taken in a field of Evergreens. The demand for Evergreens is constantly on the increase. People are doing more now than ever before to beautify their homes. Nurserymen have learned to handle Evergreens with safety and this knowledge is passed on to the people so that they have faith in getting pleasure out of their investments. We dig with balls of earth, carefully burlap this ball of earth in such a way it will not shake loose. The trees are transplanted with perfect safety. We are making large plantings of Evergreens and have a number of varieties not listed below. We are testing many varieties and endeavoring to supply our trade with only those that are safe for planting here.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE. Very thrifty grower and desirable tree where large trees are needed and open headed trees are desired.

BAKER'S ARBOR VITAE. This is our most desirable evergreen for the Southwest. It is hardy and compact, pyramidal form.

BONITA ARBOR VITAE. Beautiful, broad, cone-shaped. Rich green color.

ROSEDALE ARBOR VITAE. Very dense, compact, rounded form. One of the most shapely and beautiful evergreens.

GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. This is a very compact and popular form. Has a golden hue, superseding the bright green.

ARIZONA CYPRESS. Very beautiful and grows about twice as fast as any of our evergreens. May be pruned to form desired.

AUSTRIAN PINE. Hardy, grows rather slow.

RED CEDAR. A well known evergreen tree, upright growth, making a fine columnar effect. May be pruned to any shape desired.

IRISH JUNIPER. Somewhat fine leafed, bluish and medium to tall size. The top in pointed and the base broader. Very ornamental in masses or as specimens.

PROSTRATE JUNIPER. One of the finest low specimens, extending along the surface of the ground in every direction, with long heavily foliated branches of graceful curves.

MUGHO PINE. Very low with spreading habit. Dark green foliage. Very striking.